

1  
2  
3 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
4 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

5 \* \* \*

6 JOHN HANCOCK LIFE INSURANCE  
COMPANY (U.S.A.), a Michigan Corporation,

7 Plaintiff,

8 v.

9 KRISTINE LEE JACOBS, an individual;  
10 KRISTINE LEE JACOBS, as guardian of  
BRIAN C. WOOD, a minor; GINA NEFF, an  
11 individual; DUANE JACOBSEN, an  
individual; Does I to X and roe Corporations X  
12 to XX,

13 Defendants.

Case No. 2:13-cv-00557-APG-GWF

**ORDER**

(Def.'s Motion for Summary Judgment – dkt.  
#33)

14  
15 Before the Court is Defendant Kristine Lee Jacobs' Motion for Summary Judgment. (Dkt.  
16 #33.) For the reasons discussed below, the Motion is denied.

17 **I. BACKGROUND**

18 This is an impleader action concerning the proper disposition of a decedent's life  
19 insurance proceeds (the "Proceeds"). In 2000, Albert L. Wood, Jr. (the "Decedent") purchased a  
20 life insurance policy (the "Policy") from Plaintiff John Hancock Life Insurance Company  
21 (U.S.A.) ("Hancock"). The Decedent named Defendant Kristine Lee Jacobs ("Jacobs"), his wife  
22 at that time, as the primary beneficiary under the policy. The Decedent also named as contingent,  
23 secondary beneficiaries Defendant Brandon Wood (erroneously identified as Brian C. Wood) (the  
24 Decedent's and Jacobs' minor son), Albert L. Wood, Sr. (the Decedent's father), Defendant Gina  
25 Neff (Jacob's mother), and Defendant Duane Jacobsen (Jacob's brother), with each secondary  
26 beneficiary to receive an allotted percentage of the proceeds.  
27  
28

1 In 2004, the Decedent and Jacobs divorced and disposed of property pursuant to a  
 2 Settlement Agreement. The Settlement Agreement provided that “[Jacobs] shall be canceled  
 3 from any and all insurance policies as a named beneficiary by [the Decedent].” (Dkt. #1, Ex. 3.)  
 4 The Settlement Agreement was incorporated by reference in the Decree of Divorce. (Dkt. #1, Ex.  
 5 2.) However, the Decedent never canceled or changed Jacobs as the primary beneficiary under  
 6 the Policy.

7 The Decedent died on December 15, 2012. Jacobs claimed entitlement to the Proceeds as  
 8 the named beneficiary under the Policy, and requested payment. (Dkt. #1, Ex. 5.) Hancock  
 9 however, filed this interpleader action, alleging that it had “been unable [to] confirm the proper  
 10 and legal beneficiaries under the Policy, as well as the proper ratios of distributions of the  
 11 Proceeds.” (Dkt. #1 at 5.) Hancock expressed its concern that the terms of the Settlement  
 12 Agreement as well as a recently passed Nevada statute<sup>1</sup> revoked any interest Jacobs may have had  
 13 in the Proceeds. Hancock believed that all proceeds should be paid to Brian Woods, as the only  
 14 remaining contingent beneficiary with a legal interest in the proceeds.<sup>2</sup>

---

15  
 16  
 17 <sup>1</sup> NRS 111.781(1), effective October 1, 2011, states:

18 Except as otherwise provided by the express terms of a governing  
 19 instrument, a court order or a contract relating to the division of the  
 20 marital estate made between the divorced persons before or after  
 the marriage, divorce or annulment, the divorce or annulment of a  
 marriage:

21 (a) Revokes any revocable:

22 (1) Disposition or appointment of property made by a divorced  
 23 person to his or her former spouse in a governing  
 24 instrument and any disposition or appointment created by  
 law or in a governing instrument to a relative of the  
 divorced person's former spouse. . . .

25 <sup>2</sup> As cited above, NRS 111.781 also revokes any revocable disposition created in a governing  
 26 instrument to a relative of the divorced person's former spouse. NRS 111.781(10)(e) defines  
 27 “Relative of the divorced person's former spouse” as “a person who is related to the divorced  
 28 person's former spouse by blood, adoption or affinity and who, after the divorce or annulment, is  
 not related to the divorced person by blood, adoption or affinity.” Consequently, the interests of  
 Neff and Jacobsen would be eliminated. As Woods Sr. predeceased the Deceased, Brian Woods  
 would be the sole remaining beneficiary.

1 In response, Jacobs filed a Counterclaim (dkt. # 9) and a Motion for Declaratory Judgment  
2 (dkt. #10) seeking the Court's determination that she is entitled to the Proceeds. Jacobs asserted  
3 that she is the proper beneficiary because (i) she is the named primary beneficiary under the  
4 Policy; (ii) the legal effect of NRS 111.781 and the Settlement Agreement is uncertain; (iii) Brian  
5 supports her position; (iv) Neff has disclaimed any interest in the Proceeds; and (v) only [Jacobs]  
6 has made a claim to the Proceeds. The Court denied Jacobs' motion, which it treated as one for  
7 summary judgment, because at that early stage of the proceedings questions of material fact  
8 existed. Jacobs now brings this Motion for Summary Judgment, seeking the same determination  
9 as her previous motion.

## 10 II. DISCUSSION

### 11 A. Legal Standard

12 The purpose of summary judgment is to avoid unnecessary trials when there is no dispute  
13 as to the facts before the court. *Nw. Motorcycle Ass'n v. U.S. Dep't of Agric.*, 18 F.3d 1468, 1471  
14 (9th Cir. 1994). Summary judgment is appropriate when "the pleadings, depositions, answers to  
15 interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show there is no  
16 genuine issue as to any material fact and that the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of  
17 law." *See Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 330 (1986) (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)). An  
18 issue is "genuine" if there is a sufficient evidentiary basis on which a reasonable fact-finder could  
19 find for the nonmoving party, and a dispute is "material" if it could affect the outcome of the suit  
20 under the governing law. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248-49 (1986). Where  
21 reasonable minds could differ on the material facts at issue, however, summary judgment is not  
22 appropriate. *Warren v. City of Carlsbad*, 58 F.3d 439, 441 (9th Cir. 1995). In evaluating a  
23 summary judgment motion, a court views all facts and draws all inferences in the light most  
24 favorable to the nonmoving party. *Kaiser Cement Corp. v. Fishbach & Moore, Inc.*, 793 F.2d  
25 1100, 1103 (9th Cir. 1986).

26 The moving party bears the burden of informing the court of the basis for its motion,  
27 together with evidence demonstrating the absence of any genuine issue of material fact. *Celotex*,

1 477 U.S. at 323. Once the moving party satisfies Rule 56's requirements, the burden shifts to the  
2 party resisting the motion to "set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for  
3 trial." *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 256. The nonmoving party "may not rely on denials in the pleadings  
4 but must produce specific evidence, through affidavits or admissible discovery material, to show  
5 that the dispute exists," *Bhan v. NME Hosps., Inc.*, 929 F.2d 1404, 1409 (9th Cir. 1991), and  
6 "must do more than simply show that there is some metaphysical doubt as to the material facts."  
7 *Bank of Am. v. Orr*, 285 F.3d 764, 783 (9th Cir. 2002) (internal citations omitted). "The mere  
8 existence of a scintilla of evidence in support of the plaintiff's position will be insufficient."  
9 *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 252.

#### 10 B. Analysis

11 Jacobs requests the Court's determination that she remains the proper beneficiary under  
12 the Policy and is entitled to the Proceeds. The question before the Court is whether NRS 111.781  
13 or the Decree of Divorce divested Jacobs of her beneficiary interest. The Court concludes that  
14 NRS 111.781 does not apply, but that questions of material fact relating to Jacobs' and the  
15 Decedent's intent in the Settlement Agreement preclude summary judgment.

16 The general rule in Nevada was "that the rights of the beneficiary in an ordinary life  
17 insurance policy [were] not affected by subsequent divorce, particularly where no attempt [was]  
18 made to change the beneficiary after the divorce and the insured [kept] up payments on the  
19 policy." *Redd v. Brooke*, 604 P.2d 360, 361 (Nev. 1980). However, in 2011 the Nevada  
20 legislature reversed that general rule by passing NRS 111.781, which provides that, unless  
21 explicitly stated in the governing instrument, the effect of a divorce or annulment is the  
22 revocation of any revocable disposition of property to a former spouse. Although NRS 111.781 is  
23 generally concerned with the non-probate transfer of assets upon an individual's death, the  
24 operative act described by the statute is that of divorce or annulment. Consequently, in order  
25 dictate the effect of the Decedent's and Jacobs' divorce, which took place seven years before the  
26 enactment of the statute, the statute would have to apply retroactively.

1 Nevada law includes a general presumption that a newly-enacted statute applies only  
2 prospectively. *Pub. Employees' Benefits Program v. Las Vegas Metro. Police Dept.*, 179 P.3d  
3 542, 553 (Nev. 2008). Courts will apply a statute retroactively only when "the Legislature clearly  
4 manifests an intent to apply the statute retroactively, or 'it clearly, strongly, and imperatively  
5 appears from the act itself' that the Legislature's intent cannot be implemented in any other  
6 fashion." *Id.* (citing *In re Estate of Thomas*, 998 P.2d 560, 562 (Nev. 2000)). Thus, "when the  
7 Legislature intends retroactive application, it is capable of stating so clearly." *Id.*

8 Nothing in NRS 111.781 indicates that the Legislature intended for it to apply  
9 retroactively. Moreover, nothing indicates that the intent of the statute cannot be implemented  
10 without retroactive application. To the contrary, retroactive application would cause the undoing  
11 of all previously settled dispositions of property under the former rule. *See, e.g., Redd* 604 P.2d at  
12 362. Consequently, the Court finds that NRS 111.781 does apply retroactively, and does not  
13 divest Jacobs of her beneficiary interest.

14 Nonetheless, in addition to the general rule in Nevada existing before NRS 111.781, "[i]t  
15 [was] also the rule that a wife [could] contract away her rights in the insurance on the husband's  
16 life when a decree of divorce [was] obtained." *Id.* at 361. In other words, where the explicit and  
17 "unequivocal language" of the decree of divorce constituted a "waiver or renunciation" of one  
18 spouse's right to take as the other's beneficiary, clearly indicating the spouses intended "to  
19 deprive either spouse from the right to take under the insurance policy," the decree of divorce  
20 divested the spouse's beneficiary status. *See id.; Ohran v. Sierra Health and Life Ins. Co., Inc.*,  
21 895 P.2d 1321, 1322 (Nev. 1995).

22 Thus, the statement in the Settlement Agreement that "[Jacobs] shall be canceled from any  
23 and all insurance policies as a named beneficiary by [the Decedent]" could constitute a waiver or  
24 renunciation of Jacobs' rights to the Proceeds. If that is the case, then the Decree of Divorce  
25 divested Jacobs of her beneficiary interest, and the Proceeds should be awarded to Brandon  
26 Wood. Jacobs contends that the statement in the Settlement Agreement simply provided the  
27 Decedent with the discretion to change the beneficiary if he desired, but his lack of any  
28

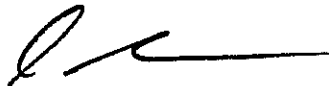
1 affirmative action indicates his intent to maintain Jacobs as the beneficiary. However, the Court  
2 finds that questions of material fact remain with respect to Jacobs' and the Decedent's intent  
3 when making the Settlement Agreement and the Decedent's intent in continuing to pay insurance  
4 premiums without changing the beneficiary.

5 More importantly, the Court is concerned that Brandon Wood's position is not adequately  
6 represented before the Court. Because Brandon is still a minor, Jacobs brought this action on his  
7 behalf, as well as in her individual capacity. However, where the Proceeds must be awarded to  
8 either Brandon or to Jacobs, the potential conflict renders Brandon unrepresented. Consequently,  
9 the Court finds it necessary to appoint a guardian ad litem.<sup>3</sup> The Court instructs Jacobs to submit  
10 at least two names of potential guardians, together with their qualifications and fee structure,  
11 within ten (10) days of the date of this Order.

### 12 III. CONCLUSION

13 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Defendant Kristine Lee Jacobs' Motion for  
14 Summary Judgment is DENIED without prejudice. Defendant Jacobs shall submit to the Court  
15 the names of at least two potential guardians ad litem to represent Brandon Wood, together with  
16 their qualifications and fee structure, within ten (10) days of the date of this Order.

17 DATED THIS 14<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2014.

18  
19  
20   
21 \_\_\_\_\_  
22 ANDREW P. GORDON  
23 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
24  
25  
26

27  
28 <sup>3</sup> Jacobs acknowledges this possible conflict and need for a guardian in footnote 12 of her  
Motion. [See Dkt. #33 at 3, n. 12.]